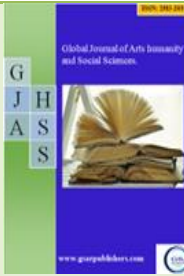
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## The Role of Entrepreneurship Education and Personal Motivation in Shaping Students' Entrepreneurial Interest: A Study of Padang State Polytechnic Students

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### Abstract

This research aims to analyze the factors that influence Padang State Polytechnic students' interest in entrepreneurship. The variables used in this research are personal factors, sociological factors, environmental factors and interest in entrepreneurship. This research uses quantitative methods to test hypotheses between research variables with the population being active students of the Padang State Polytechnic. The sample for this research consisted of 150 active students who had taken entrepreneurship courses with the sampling technique used was nonprobability sampling. The data analysis technique uses SEM (Structural Equation Model) with SmartPLS 4 software. The results of the research show that personal, sociological and environmental factors have a positive and significant influence on the interest in entrepreneurship of Padang State Polytechnic students, with environmental factors having the greatest influence on the interest in entrepreneurship of Polytechnic students Padang State. This research gives an impression for the campus to improve entrepreneurship programs to foster interest in entrepreneurship among students.

**Keywords:** Personal Factors, Sociological Factors, Environmental Factors, and Interest in Entrepreneurship

### INTRODUCTION

According to data from BPS (Statistics Indonesia), as of February 2024, there are approximately 56.56 million entrepreneurs in Indonesia, which is equivalent to 37.86% of the national workforce, totaling 149.38 million people. The majority of entrepreneurs in Indonesia fall into the beginner category, with 51.55 million people (34.51% of the total workforce). This figure includes 29.11 million individuals who run businesses on their own and 22.44 million people who run businesses with the help of unpaid or temporary workers. Meanwhile, entrepreneurs categorized as established, or those who are assisted by permanent or paid workers, number 5.01 million people (3.35% of the total workforce).

In this modern era, entrepreneurship is an attractive activity, especially for filling spare time and increasing daily income. Entrepreneurship is not only conducted directly but can also be done through online sales applications. This makes it easier for new entrepreneurs to dare to start a business.

Currently, the job market is highly competitive, and skills and knowledge are essential for opening entrepreneurial opportunities, especially for recent graduates who will soon be seeking job vacancies. Entrepreneurship not only offers an appealing career alternative but also allows students to create job opportunities for themselves and others.

Padang state polytechnic has a large number of alumni, with data collected through a tracer study questionnaire, where 456 individuals responded. Of this total, 354 people, or approximately 78%, chose to work, either in the government sector or private companies. Meanwhile, 19 individuals, or about 4%, chose to pursue entrepreneurship after completing their education.

These figures indicate that while entrepreneurship is an available career option, the interest or drive to venture into business is still relatively low compared to those who choose to become employees, which accounts for 354 people or around 78%. This phenomenon shows that even though Padang state polytechnic has provided adequate technical skills and education, the interest in entrepreneurship among alumni remains low. This underscores the



need for further research to understand the factors influencing students' interest in entrepreneurship, as well as the importance of greater encouragement to equip students with sufficient knowledge, support, and motivation to develop an entrepreneurial mindset. In doing so, graduates are expected not only to become job seekers but also to create job opportunities and make a more significant contribution to both the local and national economy. The aim of this research is to analyze the factors that influence the entrepreneurial interest of students at Politeknik Negeri Padang. The structure of this paper begins with an introduction, followed by a literature review, methodology, and research results. The final section of this paper concludes with a conclusion.

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Etymologically, "interest" means a fond attention towards a desire. It refers to a strong inclination of the heart towards something, indicating attention or fondness. In terminology, "interest" is defined as a strong inclination of the heart towards a passion or desire.

According to Crow and Crow in (Jamu, 2018) Interest is the tendency in an individual to be interested in an object or like an object. Furthermore, Killis also stated that interest is a driving force that causes someone to pay attention to certain people, things, or activities. Crow and Crow in (Djaali, 2006) say that interest is related to the style of movement that encourages a person to face or deal with people, objects, activities, experiences that are stimulated by the activity itself.

Djamarah (2008) in (Jamu, 2018) argues that interest is a persistent tendency to pay attention to and remember several activities. Someone who is interested in an activity will pay attention to that activity consistently with enjoyment.

According to (Alma, 2014), there are 3 important factors that play a role in interest in entrepreneurship, namely:

- 1) Personal Factors, which involve aspects of personality (feelings and emotions, perception, motivation, learning (attitude), income, motivation, ideals and self-esteem). According to David McCeland in Alma (2014) in his book *The Achievement Society* states that an entrepreneur is someone who has a very high desire to achieve compared to people who are not entrepreneurs.
- 2) Sociological factors, namely regarding relationship issues with the family. Alma (2014) states that social relationships can take the form of "role models" which can influence a person's entrepreneurial interest. People who can act as role models are usually parents, siblings, other family members (grandparents, uncles, aunts, children), friends, partners, or successful entrepreneurs they idolize.
- 3) Environmental factors, namely regarding relationships with the environment, according to Suryana (2008) in (Jamu, 2018) states that factors originating from the environment include role models, opportunities,

activities, apart from that they are also influenced by competitors, resources and government policies.

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word entrepreneurship is a combination of two words, each of which has a meaning, wira can be interpreted as a hero or man, while the word business is an activity that uses energy and thought to achieve a goal. Entrepreneurship can be defined as someone who does something with all their abilities to achieve certain goals (Rosyida, 2024).

According to Thomas W Zemmerer Norman M Scubrough in (Simhadi & Bondan, 2017) "An Intreprenuer is one who creates a new business in the face of risk and uncertainty for the purpose of achieving profit an growth, by identifiiting opportunities and assembling the necessary resources to copatalize on those opportunities".

### METHODOLOGY

This research uses quantitative data to test hypotheses between research variables. The variables used in this research are personal, sociological and environmental factors and how they influence students' interest in entrepreneurship.

The data collection method was carried out by distributing questionnaires via Google Form with a sample of 150 respondents using a non-probability sampling technique. The data analysis method uses Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) analysis with the SmartPLS 4.0 application.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### Respondent Profile

This research was conducted to find out how personal factors, sociological factors and environmental factors influence the interest in entrepreneurship of Padang State Polytechnic students. This research was carried out by distributing questionnaires using Google form questionnaires starting from June 22 to July 12 2024. The sample in this research were active students of the Padang State Polytechnic who had taken entrepreneurship courses with a total of 150 respondents. The number of statements contained in this research was 21 statements consisting of 18 statements for the independent variable and 3 statements for the dependent variable. Respondent profile data can be seen in table 1:

Table 1  
Respondent Profile

No	Statement	Amount	Percentage
1	<b>Gender</b>		
	Male	56	37%
	Female	94	63%
2	<b>Age</b>		
	17-20 Years	16	11.7%
	21-23 Years	134	88.8%

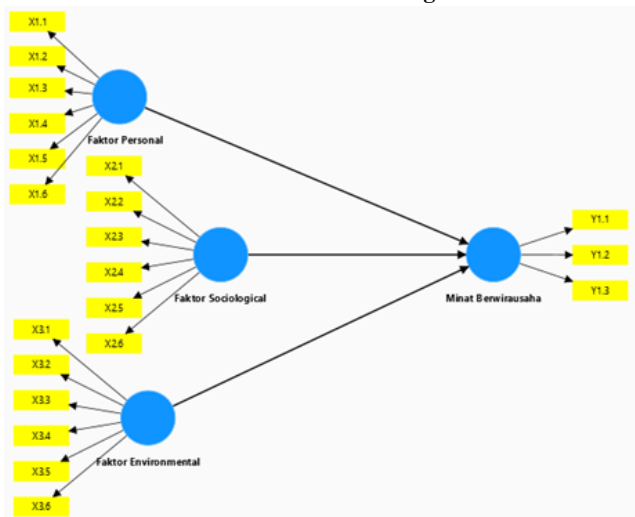
3	<b>Major</b>		
	Mechanical Engineering	10	6.67%
	Civil Engineering	2	1.33%
	Electrical Engineering	27	18%
	Commercial Administration	74	49.33%
	Accountancy	21	14%
	Information Technology	2	1.33%
	English	9	6%

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the active students of the Padang State Polytechnic who have taken entrepreneurship courses are the majority aged 21-23 years with more female students than male students shows that most of the respondent categories are at level 2 and level 3. And for majors, the respondents who filled out the questionnaire were mostly from the Business Administration major with a total of 74 students with a percentage of 49.33%.

**Data Analysis**

Data analysis was carried out to determine the results of research regarding the influence of personal factors, sociological factors and environmental factors on the interest in entrepreneurship of Padang State Polytechnic students. The following is a model that has been designed before carrying out data analysis which can be seen in Figure 1:

**Figure 1**  
**Model that has been designed**



**A. Outer Model**

This model specifically explains the quality of the relationship between latent variables, both endogenous and exogenous, and indicators or measurements in existing variables (Musyaffi et al.,

2021). Testing with the outer model is carried out in two ways, namely validity and reliability testing.

**1. Validity Test**

To carry out validity tests on SmartPLS, you can use two forms of testing, namely Convergent Validity and Discriminant Validity.

*a) Convergent Validity*

The convergent validity value shows the validity of the measurement indicators. The convergent validity value can be seen through the loading factor value on the endogenous (variable X) and exogenous (variable Y) variables. The recommended value for convergent validity is > 0.7 in research models that have been relatively widely studied. The validity of an indicator is determined by a Loading Factor > 0.7, so the predictor/item/indicator can be declared valid. If the model in the research is a newly developed model or the first research, the Loading Factor value can be tolerated at 0.5. (Musyaffi, 2021). Following are the first outer loading values which can be seen in table 2:

**Table 2**  
**First Outer Loading Value**

No	Variable	Indicator	Outer Loading Value	Information
1.	Personal Factors	X1.1	0.444	Invalid
		X1.2	0.680	Invalid
		X1.3	0.833	Valid
		X1.4	0.480	Invalid
		X1.5	0.706	Valid
		X1.6	0.754	Valid
2.	Sociological Factors	X2.1	0.706	Valid
		X2.2	0.594	Invalid
		X2.3	0.714	Valid
		X2.4	0.749	Valid
		X2.5	0.651	Invalid
		X2.6	0.759	Valid
3.	Environmental Factors	X3.1	0.787	Valid
		X3.2	0.687	Invalid
		X3.3	0.785	Valid
		X3.4	0.626	Invalid
		X3.5	0.762	Valid
		X3.6	0.629	Invalid

4.	Interest in Entrepreneurship	Y1.1	<b>0.872</b>	Valid
		Y1.2	<b>0.866</b>	Valid
		Y1.3	<b>0.776</b>	valid

Based on table 2, there are outer loading values that are still below 0.7, namely the statement X1.1 with a value of 0.444, X1.2 with a value of 0.680, X1.4 with a value of 0.480, a value of 0.651, X3.2 with a value of 0.687, X3.4 with a value of 0.626 and statement In accordance with PLS data processing procedures, invalid item statements will be removed from the test and then re-construction of the previously created diagram will be carried out. The form of processing of the results of the second outer loading can be seen in table 3 below:

**Table 3**  
**Second Outer Loading Value**

No	Variable	Indicator	Outer Loading Value	Information
1	Personal Factors	X1.3	<b>0.803</b>	Valid
		X1.5	<b>0.737</b>	Valid
		X1.6	<b>0.833</b>	Valid
2	Sociological Factors	X2.1	<b>0.715</b>	Valid
		X2.3	<b>0.735</b>	Valid
		X2.4	<b>0.833</b>	Valid
		X2.6	<b>0.831</b>	Valid
3	Environmental Factors	X3.1	<b>0.842</b>	Valid
		X3.3	<b>0.839</b>	Valid
		X3.5	<b>0.761</b>	Valid
4	Interest in Entrepreneurship	Y1.1	<b>0.868</b>	Valid
		Y1.2	<b>0.865</b>	Valid
		Y1.3	<b>0.781</b>	valid

Based on the data above, the second estimated data is in accordance with the criteria, namely above 0.7. So all statements in this research have been said to be valid or have met the requirements of the convergent validity test (convergent validity). These results can be interpreted as meaning that each instrument on the service quality and customer satisfaction variables is valid because it meets the requirements above 0.7. Thus, this modified model has met the criteria for good convergent validity.

Convergent Validity can also be determined based on the AVE (Average Variance Extracted) value. According to (Sihombing & Arsani, 2022) To achieve validity, the AVE value must be greater

than or equal to 0.5. The following are the Average Variance Extract (AVE) values obtained from the test results at this stage which can be seen in table 4 :

**Table 4**  
**Average Variance Extracted (AVE) Value**

Variable	Average variance extracted (AVE)
Personal Factors	<b>0.628</b>
Sociological Factors	<b>0.609</b>
Environmental Factors	<b>0.664</b>
Interest in Entrepreneurship	<b>0.704</b>

Based on the test results in table 4, it can be concluded that the AVE value for all variables produces a value > 0.5, which is the recommended criterion to show that the predictor is valid or has good convergent validity, so that the measurement tool used is considered appropriate. *Discriminant Validity*

According to (Sihombing & Arsani, 2022) One way to see the validity of an instrument is to look at the factor cross loading value which is useful for finding out whether the construct has a capable discriminant, namely by comparing the loading value on the intended construct which must be greater than the loading value with the construct. another. A predictor is declared valid if the cross loading value is > 0.7 or the cross loading of the predictor is considered greater on the latent variable itself compared to the loading value on other variables. The following are the cross loading values obtained from the test results at this stage which can be seen in table 5:

**Table 5**  
**Cross Loading Value**

	Personal Factors	Sociological Factors	Environmental Factors	Interest in Entrepreneurship
X1.3	<b>0.803</b>	0.387	0.160	0.350
X1.5	<b>0.737</b>	0.329	0.246	0.202
X1.6	<b>0.833</b>	0.502	0.489	0.379
X2.1	0.486	<b>0.715</b>	0.380	0.435
X2.3	0.381	<b>0.735</b>	0.301	0.410
X2.4	0.405	<b>0.833</b>	0.369	0.302
X2.6	0.333	<b>0.831</b>	0.321	0.344
X3.1	0.451	0.393	<b>0.842</b>	0.439
X3.3	0.302	0.390	<b>0.839</b>	0.384
X3.5	0.148	0.287	<b>0.761</b>	0.294

Y1.1	0.318	0.369	0.458	0.868
Y1.2	0.363	0.389	0.432	0.865
Y1.3	0.355	0.486	0.277	0.781

Based on table 5, the item correlation values state that the personal factor variable, namely X1.3 has a value of 0.803, X1.5 has a value of 0.737, The correlation value of the sociological factor variable, namely X2.1 is 0.715, X2.3 is 0.753, X2.4 is 0.833, and The value of the environmental factor correlation statement, namely X3.1 is worth 0.842, X3.3 is worth 0.839, and The correlation value of the statement item for the entrepreneurial interest variable, namely Y.1 has a value of 0.868, Y.2 has a value of 0.865, Y.3 has a value of 0.781 and has higher values compared to the personal factor variables, sociological factors and environmental factors. So it can be concluded that all statement items in the latent variable have a higher correlation value when compared to each latent variable and these values can be said to be valid. Apart from the cross loading value, discriminant validity can be seen by the former-lacker criterion value.

**Table 6**  
*Forner-Lacker Criterion Value*

	Personal Factor	Sociological Factor	Environmental Factor	Interest in Entrepreneurship
Personal Factor	0.792		0.390	
Sociological Factor	0.526	0.780	0.444	
Environmental Factor			0.815	
Interest in Entrepreneurship	0.412	0.493	0.466	0.839

Based on table 6, the correlation value for the personal factor variable has a value of 0.792, which is higher when compared to the latent variables of sociological factors, environmental factors and interest in entrepreneurship. The correlation value for sociological factors has a value of 0.780, which is higher when compared to the latent variables of personal factors, environmental factors and interest in entrepreneurship. The correlation value for environmental factor variables has a value of 0.815, which is higher than the latent variables of personal factors, sociological factors and interest in entrepreneurship. The correlation value of interest in entrepreneurship has a value of 0.839. So that latent

variables can have higher correlation values when compared to each latent variable and these values can be said to be valid.

**1. Reliability Test**

According to (Sihombing & Arsani, 2022) the construct reliability test is measured by composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha of the indicator block that measures the construct. A construct is declared reliable if it has a Composite Reliability value above 0.70 and Cronbach's alpha above 0.70.

**Table 7**  
*Cronbach's Alpha dan Composite Reliability Value*

Variable	Cronbach's alpha	Composite Reliability
Personal Factor (X <sub>1</sub> )	0.714	0.742
Sociological Factor (X <sub>2</sub> )	0.786	0.781
Environmental Factor (X <sub>3</sub> )	0.751	0.773
Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y)	0.788	0.790

From table 7 it can be seen that the results of the calculations for Cronbach's alpha and Composite Reliability for all constructs have a calculation value of > 0.7. This shows that respondents have consistency in answering statements which can be concluded that all constructs have a good level of reliability and are declared reliable.

**B. Inner Model**

Inner model testing is a test to see what the results of the research model are. Evaluation of the structural model in Structural Equation Modeling (PLS) with Partial Least Square (PLS) was carried out to test the causal relationship between exogenous latent variables and endogenous latent variables. (Sari, 2023). Tests on the inner model can be done in two ways, namely as follows:

**1. F-Square**

According to (Hardisman, 2021) the f-Square value is an additional assessment to assess the magnitude or strength of the influence of exogenous variables on endogenous variables. The f-Square value is also obtained in the PLS algorithm step. Based on the f-Square value, the strength of the influence of exogenous variables on endogenous variables is:

- a) The f-Square value < 0.02 has no effect
- b) The f-Square value is 0.02 to <0.15 and has little effect
- c) The f-Square value is 0.15 to <0.35 with moderate influence
- d) The f-Square value ≥ 0.35 has a big influence

The following f-Square values obtained from the test results can be seen in table 8:

**Table 8**  
**F-Square Value**

Variable	Personal Factor	Sociological Factor	Environmental Factor	Interest in Entrepreneurship
Personal Factor				0.023
Sociological Factor				0.083
Environmental Factor				0.089
Interest in Entrepreneurship				

From table 9, the f-Square value of personal factors (X1) is 0.023, so the ability of the personal factor variable to interest in entrepreneurship (Y) is classified as having a moderate influence. The f-Square value of sociological factors (X2) is 0.083 and environmental factors (X3) is 0.089, so the ability of each variable of sociological factors (X2) and environmental factors (X3) on interest in entrepreneurship (Y) is classified as having a large influence.

**2. Koefisien Determinasi (R-Square)**

According to (Musyaffi et al., 2021) This value is the coefficient of determination of an endogenous construct. The R Square value also explains the variation of the exogenous variable (variable Y) against the endogenous variable (variable X). Variations in explanatory power are divided into several criteria, namely R Square, namely:

- a) A value  $\geq 0.67$  means strong,
- b) A value  $\geq 0.33$  means moderate
- c) A value  $\leq 0.19$  means weak

The following R-Square values obtained from the test results can be seen in table 9:

**Table 9**  
**R-Square Value**

	R-square
Interest in Entrepreneurship (Y)	0.335

Based on table 9, it can be seen that the variables personal factors (X1), sociological factors (X2), and environmental factors (X3) have a moderate influence on interest in entrepreneurship (Y) with an R-Square result of 0.335 or 33.5% while the remaining 66.5% is influenced by other variables.

**C. Hypothesis Testing**

In this research, a test was carried out to determine the influence of personal factors, sociological factors and environmental factors on interest in entrepreneurship. The results of hypothesis testing can be seen from the results of the significance values between constructs, t-table, t-statistics (t-count), and probability values (p-values). This value can be seen from the bootstrapping results. The PLS test significance level used in this research is 5%. Hypothesis testing can be proven by comparing the t-statistic and t-table data values. If the t-statistic  $\geq$  t-table then the results are significant, and if the t-statistic  $\leq$  t-table then the results are not significant. The conclusion from these results is that it is proven to have a significant relationship between the research variables. The path coefficient values in this research can be seen in table 10 as follows:

	Original sample	T-statistics	t-tabel	P-values	Information
Personal factor -> Interest in Entrepreneurship	0.150	1.837	1.655	0.033	Accepted
Sociological factor -> Interest in Entrepreneurship	0.291	3.418	1.655	0.000	Accepted
Environmental factor -> Interest in Entrepreneurship	0.278	3.656	1.655	0.000	Accepted

Based on table 10, the results of the t test calculation can be concluded that:

**H<sub>1</sub>: Personal factors have a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship**

Based on the results of testing the first hypothesis, the personal factor variable (X1) on interest in entrepreneurship (Y) has an original sample value of 0.150, which is positive, has a t-statistic of 1.837 and a t-table value of 1.655, meaning that hypothesis 1 is accepted because  $t\text{-statistics} > t\text{-table}$ , while the p-values are  $0.033 < 0.05$ , meaning they are significant. So H1 can be accepted and it can be concluded that the personal factor variable (X1) has a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship (Y) of Padang State Polytechnic Students.

### **H<sub>2</sub>: Sociological factors have a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship**

Based on the results of testing the second hypothesis, the sociological factor variable (X2) on interest in entrepreneurship (Y) has an original sample value of 0.291, which is positive, has a t-statistics value of 3.418 and a t-table value of 1.655, meaning that hypothesis 2 is accepted because of the t-statistics value  $> t\text{-table}$ , while the p-values are  $0.000 < 0.05$ , meaning they are significant. So H2 can be accepted and it can be concluded that the sociological factor variable (X2) has a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship (Y) of Padang State Polytechnic Students.

### **H<sub>3</sub>: Environmental factors have a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship**

Based on the results of testing the third hypothesis, the environmental factor variable (X3) on interest in entrepreneurship (Y) has an original sample value of 0.278, which is positive, has a t-statistics value of 3.656 and a t-table value of 1.655, meaning that hypothesis 3 is accepted because the t-statistics value  $> t\text{-table}$ , while the p-values are  $0.000 < 0.05$ , meaning they are significant. So H3 can be accepted and it can be concluded that the environmental factor variable (X3) has a positive and significant effect on the interest in entrepreneurship (Y) of Padang State Polytechnic students.

#### **D. Discussion**

This discussion was created to explain the answers to the problems that were previously formulated in this research. This research aims to determine the influence of personal factors (X1), sociological factors (X2) and environmental factors (X3) on Entrepreneurial Interest (Y) in Padang State Polytechnic Students.

The discussion on each variable is as follows:

1. Personal factors influence interest in entrepreneurship among Padang State Polytechnic students.

The results of this research indicate that personal factor variables have a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship. Apart from that, personal factors have the smallest influence among other variables. The original sample has a value of 0.150, which is positive, has a t-statistic of  $1.837 > t\text{-table}$  1.655 and a p-value of  $0.033 < 0.05$ , meaning hypothesis 1 is accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded that personal factors (X1) have a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship (Y).

This research is in line with previous research conducted by (Isnani, 2017), which shows that personal factor variables have a

positive and significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship. Furthermore, this research is also supported by (Arifin, 2015) and (Wulandari, 2020) who also say that personal factors have a significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship, where in this research it is said that personal factors have the smallest influence on interest in entrepreneurship.

2. Sociological factors influence the interest in entrepreneurship of Padang State Polytechnic students.

The results of this research show that sociological factors have a positive and significant effect on students' entrepreneurial interest. The original sample value is 0.291, which is positive, has a t-statistics value of 3.418  $> t\text{-table}$  1.655 and a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , meaning the hypotheses are accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded that sociological factors (X2) have a significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship (Y).

This research is in line with previous research conducted by (Wulandari, 2020) where the results of this research show that sociological factor variables have a positive and significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship. Furthermore, research from (Ayunandri, 2022) and (Jamu, 2018) also states that sociological factors have a positive and significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship.

3. Environmental factors influence the interest in entrepreneurship of Padang State Polytechnic students.

The results of this research show that environmental factors have a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship. The original sample has a value of 0.278, which is positive, has a t-statistics value of  $3.656 > t\text{-table}$  1.655 and a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , meaning hypothesis 3 is accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded that environmental factors (X3) have a significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship (Y).

This research is in line with previous research conducted by (Jamu, 2018), where in this research it was said that environmental factors had a positive and significant influence on students' interest in entrepreneurship. Furthermore, research conducted by (Ayunandri, 2022) and (Arifin, 2015) also shows the results that environmental factors have a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of data processing regarding the analysis of factors that influence interest in entrepreneurship among Padang State Polytechnic students, in general it can be concluded that:

1. Personal factors have a positive and significant influence on interest in entrepreneurship among Padang State Polytechnic students. This was driven by the desire within Padang State Polytechnic students to open a business. Students' interest in personal factors produces a small value compared to other variables, because students' own interests are more dominantly influenced by sociological (social) and environmental (environmental) factors.
2. Sociological factors have a positive and significant effect on interest in entrepreneurship among Padang State

Polytechnic students. This is driven by social factors, namely the interest of Padang State Polytechnic students after studying entrepreneurship courses, and is also influenced by encouragement from those closest to the students or continuing the business that their families have started. Apart from that, it attracts students' interest, namely seeing that many of their friends already have businesses.

3. Environmental factors have a positive and significant influence on Padang State Polytechnic students' interest in entrepreneurship. This is encouraged by the ability of students to take advantage of opportunities to open businesses, as well as the existence of counseling and government policies to encourage the birth of young entrepreneurs who have good potential in the future.

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